

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—King of the Opiam Ring. **AMERICAN THEATRE**—8:15—The Two of the Tennessee. **BROADWAY THEATRE**—8:15—Shenandoah. **CASTRO**—8:15—The Great Ruby. **EDEN MUSEUM**—Wax Works, Grand Exhibit and Cinematograph. **EMPIRE THEATRE**—8:20—His Excellency the Governor. **FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE**—8:15—De Wolf Hopper. **GARRICK THEATRE**—8:10—Zaza. **GRAND OPERA HOUSE**—8:15—The Meddler. **HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA**—8:15—A Belton of Errors. **HARLEM OPERA HOUSE**—8:15—An Arabian Girl. **HERALD SQUARE THEATRE**—8:15—An Arabian Girl. **KOSHER & BIAL'S**—8:15—Continuous Performance. **MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**—2 to 11—Electrical Show. **NEW-YORK THEATRE**—7:45—The Man in the Moon. **PASTOR**—8:10 to 11—Continuous Performance. **WALLACK**—8:20—My Cousin.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Advises from Auckland said that the Samoa Commission reached Apia on May 13. The Philippine Commissioners left Manila. Two unsuccessful attempts to float the steamer *Panama* were made. At the State Department, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent a dispatch to the Governor of the Philippines, asking him to send two representatives to confer with the United States. The *Rosa Bonheur* was reported to be seriously ill.

DOMESTIC—The Navy Department received word from Admiral Kautz of the arrival of the Joint High Commission in Samoa. Officials believe that the crisis in the islands has passed. The Legislature passed the new Franchise Tax act, and it is now in the Governor's hands. Professor Arthur T. Hadley was elected president of Yale University, to succeed Timothy Dwight. At the Presbyterian General Assembly, the case of Dr. McGuffey aroused animated debate, but was finally referred to the New-York Presbytery after Dr. Shaw and James Yerrance had contradicted. Dr. McGuffey was expelled from the conference of the members of the Democratic National Committee in St. Louis, a banquet was held in the evening, at which Mr. Bryan spoke. The National Association of Manufacturers closed. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union ended in Philadelphia.

CITY—Stocks were strong and higher. Winners at Morris Park: Fast Black, Cesarino, His Royal Highness, Jean Beraud, Fluke, Jefferson. Charles M. Wilson, charged with attacking and killing a woman, was sentenced to the New-York Penitentiary for Women and Children was held at Mendelssohn Hall. The African Methodist Episcopal conference, which was held at the Lenox Hotel, was closed. The National Tube Company. Two lives were lost in an early morning fire in West Forty-ninth-st.

THE WEATHER—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 63.

THE NEW FORD BILL.

The amended Ford bill was passed by both houses of the Legislature yesterday, thus securing beyond doubt the taxation of local franchises. Simultaneously the shares of the local franchise companies advanced from two to four points in price on the Stock Exchange. The corporation attorneys who have been going into hysterics about "confiscation," "Socialism," "attacks on the security of investment" and "the crime of wealth" are made to look a trifle silly by the coincidence. After all the shouting and parade of hubbub it appears that men whose business it is to know values contemplate the taxation of franchises with the same calmness and confidence with which they accept the taxation of property in bonds and buildings. Doubtless the men who have long escaped paying their fair share for the support of the government that protected them and gave them a chance to make money would have been glad of continued exemption. That was only human nature. But with the imposition of the tax nobody sees them surrendering their franchises, tearing up their rails or even throwing overboard their stocks at a sacrifice. They know too well the value of the franchises they hold to let the bill which was going to "drive away capital" and "discourage investment" interfere even for a day with their money-making operations.

The passage of the new bill is a great victory for the Governor over corporate opposition to taxation on any terms and organization reluctance to taxation in the form approved by him. He has been master of the situation at every stage of the proceedings. In the regular session he forced the tricksters and pettifoggers to agree to such franchise taxation as it was then possible to secure, and then with unconventional directness he took advantage of the first opportunity to provide safeguards against possible abuse in the application of the bill, while retaining its substance unimpaired. It will be said that he extorted the amendments from the Legislature. If so, it was an extortion that bore the marks of statesmanship, for it is statesmanship of a decidedly practical sort that can use instruments placed in its hands to secure so completely a radical reform. Doubtless the Governor's own ideas on taxation changed as he studied the subject. He says so himself. But that is no discredit to him. The people did not elect Mr. Roosevelt Governor expecting him to be a professor of political economy, but expecting him to be a courageous and alert guardian of their interests, quick to grasp every successive opportunity to benefit them, as he did in dealing with the original Ford bill, and then in modifying it to meet objections which were only brought against it after it had passed.

Those modifications have already been discussed at length in The Tribune. They are all amendments of expediency rather than of principle. One of them, that providing for the deduction from the tax of the gross amount of any rentals now paid for franchises, we have thought an uncalculated concession as likely to promote as to remove inequality of taxation. This, however, is one of the questions of detail connected with the law that can only be solved finally by experience, and if the concession disarms opposition and makes smoother the introduction of the great reform it justifies itself. The other new features are of practical utility. It is wise to put the bill into effect so that franchisees in all parts of the State will pay their first tax in full in advance of others. Doubtless much trouble will be avoided also by the centraliza-

tion of assessment. The principle of the original bill was all right. If the local assessor is good enough to value the property of individuals he is good enough to deal with corporations, but the practical difficulties of assessing franchises extending through different jurisdictions are great, and the danger of the misuse of the power in some localities could not be ignored. We believe that the Governor would have been perfectly justified in signing the Ford bill as it came to him. Instead of doing so he has secured its revision in a spirit of fairness to the corporations, untainted by the least subservience to them, that ought to reconcile them to the tax and must dissipate any fears that property in this State is to be made to pay anything but a just tax on its value, assessed with the most scrupulous care to avoid even the suspicion of double taxation or oppression.

THE OUTLOOK IN SAMOA.

News from Samoa is satisfactory. Peace has prevailed, unbroken, since the last report. The Commissioners of the Treaty Powers have arrived and begun work. They are now the sole lawful rulers of the islands. The consular and other officers are apparently acting in harmonious subordination to them. The natives remain quiet, and will probably accept whatever settlement of affairs the Commissioners agree upon. It is said that while Matafafa will probably obey the orders of the Commissioners he may not compel his followers to disarm unless the Mallettons are also disarmed. It is entirely conceivable that the Commission will require both those factions, and all others, to give up their arms. There is no good reason why they should be permitted to carry arms. The only use of them is to kill men with. There are few greater evils than to put the deadly inventions of modern science into the hands of uncivilized races.

The rumor that the Commissioners will approve the course of Admiral Kautz may or may not be true. Evidently it is merely a rumor, since the deliberations of the Commissioners are kept secret. What grounds there are for it are not made known in the dispatches which have come to hand. It will be gratifying and, we may add, not unexpected, if it shall prove to be true. With all allowances for possible excess of zeal or error of judgment in minor matters, we have not been able to regard Admiral Kautz's conduct as other than in the main right, proper and necessary. It is easy to understand that officials of other Powers on the spot, under the influence of recent unpleasant occurrences, might honestly, though mistakenly, view them in a different light. It is also easy to see how men representing all three Powers, going thither with minds entirely free from bias, might agree in approving what he has done. That, however, is matter for future consideration, when the actual conclusions of the Commissioners are revealed.

What seems practically assured is that peace will be maintained and at least a modus vivendi will be established. We are not over-optimistic as to the permanent workings of the tripartite control. It has always been a source of friction, and probably always will be. That does not, however, mean that it will ever lead to an open rupture. Friction does not necessarily mean clash. The present duty is to maintain the tripartite system until it ever it can be replaced with a better one, and while it is maintained to keep the inevitable friction at a minimum. That is the work which the Commissioners have in hand, and which, we venture to believe, they will satisfactorily perform.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

The name of Emilio Castelar has long been a memory. It has been a splendid memory, perhaps the most splendid of modern times in Spain. But it has been nothing more. For the best part of a quarter of a century he has been a spectator where he was once the foremost actor, an echoing voice where he was once a puissant deed. For that he was not to be blamed. He had done well. He had deserved well of his country. If that mercurial land turned from him it left him steadfast on the heights and itself descended into the valley. It could not realize his ideals, and he would not stoop from them. That is why he has not for a score of years been a considerable force in Spanish politics. That is why he was not in his later years the admirable exponent of Spain and of the interests of Spain that he was in the years when as a correspondent of The Tribune he so luminously made the ancient kingdom known to the people of the young Republic. But the fact that his active career was short, and the time of his retirement long, will not be set down to his discredit.

Two dramatic incidents mark the Alpha and Omega of Castelar's life work. One was his entry upon public life. To paraphrase an historic saying, he rose to make a speech and sat down famous. That is literally true. He was unknown outside of his own family and narrow circle of friends when, without premeditation, he sprang to his feet in a great public gathering and burst into a strain of that eloquence of which the sonorous Castilian tongue is so fine a vehicle. The next morning his name was familiar to every newspaper reader on the Continent. After that his career was not, until the end, sensational. He was a Republican. But he was not, as were so many so-called Republicans in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, a rioter or a conspirator. He was a man of thought, but at the same time a man of action; and he was a man of progress and at the same time a man of peace. Such combinations are not sufficiently commonplace, in Spain or elsewhere, to be passed by unnoticed. The second and final incident was even more impressive than the first. The wretched, incompetent Cortes got things into a terrible muddle. Cuba was in revolt, the Carlists were rampant, the realm tottering on the verge of anarchy. In one last spasm of instinct—not of reason, it was incapable of that—the Cortes made Castelar Dictator and then obliterated itself. And Castelar saved Spain. We may say he violated his Republican principles, and tyrannized over Cuba, and treated the United States ungraciously. Yes. But not a Spanish statesman, any more than any one else, can make an omelet without breaking eggs. He did not deny the charge of inconsistency. "Have I the right," he demanded, "to prefer my reputation to the salvation of my country?" There have been few statesmen in any country in any century who have taken a more heroic attitude. And he fulfilled his words. He saved Spain. The Cortes, resurrecting itself for a moment, cursed him and drove him from the office he had honored. And then Don Manuel Pavla finished the Cortes with a bayonet's point.

Since that time, as we have said, Castelar has been chiefly a memory. But posterity will not, as he with noble defiance declared it might, pronounce its anathema against him. It will forget his errors and immortalize his virtues. The former were few and slight. The latter were many and of noble proportions. It is not easy for men of a calm, cool, Northern temperament to sympathize with or to understand the fiery, mercurial, impulsive men of the South. But there were traits in Castelar's character that appeal to universal humanity. There were deeds in his career, even in that four months' Dictatorship, that cannot fail of appreciation wherever men have hearts in their bodies and brains in their skulls. The title "great" is often given to men with little discrimination. It will not be misapplied if given to Emilio Castelar. There has been no man more worthy of it in the

Spain of his time, and there have been few in all the world.

RESPONSIBILITY IN LUZON.

General MacArthur's report on the outbreak of February last is one of the most interesting documents we have had from Manila for a long time. We cannot call it news exactly, for it contains little that was not already known. But it is a corroboration and confirmation of former news of the most effective kind. It will be remembered that when the trouble began at Manila in February last announcement was made that the Tagals had assumed the aggressive, apparently after full preparation. The Tagals themselves, however, and their sympathizers and allies in this country, declared that such was not the case, but that the United States troops had wantonly, wickedly and most unnecessarily made the attack upon the inoffensive natives, apparently with the intention of committing wholesale massacres of them. Our Government and its accredited representatives at Manila were categorically accused of having deliberately plotted and provoked the breach of peace for the purpose of bringing on a war of spoliation and conquest. These infamous libels were not, of course, widely believed; no more widely than the later fictions about the universal butchery of prisoners. But they were widely circulated and put upon permanent record.

Now come the documents in the case, vindicating our Government and Army, and fixing the responsibility upon the Tagals, General MacArthur tells how the Tagals were violating necessary military rules. He gives the text of the letter in which he called the attention of the Tagal commander to those violations. He gives the text of the Tagal commander's reply. Observe its tone. There is no denial of the charges. There is no attempt to excuse them. There is no endeavor to establish the right of the Tagals to cross the lines at will. There is substantial admission that the charges were true, that the violations complained of were offensive and grievous, and that the American commander was in the right, and would be in the right if he fulfilled his threat to take summary action if the offenses were repeated. And finally General MacArthur tells of the prompt renewal of the offenses by the Tagals, and of the extensive and apparently prearranged outbreak of the American sentries, the lawful action of the American sentries. It fixes unerringly the responsibility for the outbreak upon the Tagals themselves. It will be accepted as entirely conclusive of the whole matter, excepting by those interesting philanthropists who regard American patriotism as the sum of human villainies. They will probably contend to their dying day that General MacArthur forged Colonel San Miguel's letter, and that he wantonly ordered our troops to begin the fighting in order to replenish his private larder with pate de fois made of Tagal children's livers.

Nor does the significance of the report stop there. It demonstrates not only that the Tagals began the trouble, but that they did so in a way that indicated their unfitness for self-government and their unworthiness to be parties to ordinary negotiations. Had they openly rebelled against the presence of United States troops in Luzon and undertaken to expel them, their conduct would have been straightforward if not otherwise commendable. But they did not. They maintained a profession of friendly acquiescence in the status quo. Yet they persisted in surreptitiously violating its conditions. When their misdeeds were complained of, they, or their responsible head, practically acknowledged them and promised amendment. Then they went right on sinning, and the moment an attempt was made to enforce the law they burst into general revolt. Whether Colonel San Miguel was in the conspiracy or whether he was sincere in his note and in his desire to preserve order we do not undertake to judge. It is immaterial. If he was in the conspiracy he was a knave unworthy of further consideration save at the end of a bayonet or a rope. If he was sincere, then, he was a commander without power over his own men, and a government that cannot control its own people is to be dealt with in only one way. General MacArthur's report makes it clear that the Tagals are responsible for all the trouble that has occurred in Luzon, and also that the American authorities are completely justified in all that they have done.

A GREAT INDUSTRY WORTHY REPORT.

The official report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1898, including, as usual, foreign iron and steel statistics, has been issued by the general manager, James M. Swank, several months earlier than the report for 1897 was issued, but is even more full of information than usual. These annual reports of this manufacturing industry, greater than all others and producing an almost incalculable variety of products, with possibilities of overlapping and duplication which it requires the greatest labor and skill to avoid, come always as a rebuke to some other industries which constantly ask public appreciation and favor, but refuse to make public any accurate information of their progress. It is an honor to the association and to Mr. Swank as its manager for many years that this policy of great frankness and costly expenditure to give the country definite knowledge of its business has never been interrupted, but has contributed not a little to the splendid triumphs which that industry has achieved over a competition for a long time more severe than most other industries had to face. It is a policy which has its reward in a constant and growing National pride in success attained.

Last year was the most successful in the entire history of the business. While the home demand was large and the consumption in the manufacture for the first time exceeded twelve million tons of pig, a million per month, the production was so heavy that prices were kept remarkably low throughout the year, and foreign markets were sought with a measure of success never attained or approached before. Nor were low prices a cause of disaster, as the increasing output proved, and the record of failures shows in this industry an aggregate of defaulted liabilities less than half those of any of the previous five years, except 1895, and only \$2,100,000, against \$4,100,000 in that year. The low prices did not prevent large expansion in productive power, which has been most important for the country during this year, with its unprecedented demand. It prevented the advance in the wages of labor which has been generally given since this year brought better returns to producers, and yet the wages of 1898 would not have been called low a few years ago.

Particulars of great interest in connection with the recent consolidation of works, especially in this industry, are given in the report this year. The production in various forms is shown with greater detail than ever, so that the accounts of output controlled by this or that consolidation can be compared with the total output in the country. The production of pig-iron increased 22 per cent, but the production of steel increased 24.8 per cent, leaving an increase of only about 10 per cent in iron not used for steel-making. The most striking feature of the whole report is that the production of Bessemer steel increased less than the production of pig-iron, only 20.7 per cent, while the output of open hearth steel increased 37.6 per cent, more than that of any kind of product separately stated. This is doubtless due to the fact that engineers have of late found more objection than before to

Bessemer steel for some important uses, so that large contracts have been placed with open hearth steel required, and railroads are said to have found consumption of rails in use much more rapid since the Bessemer steel was made by the later, more rapid and economical processes.

It will be noticed with some surprise that the production of rails did not increase as much as that of pig-iron, notwithstanding the large domestic and a doubled foreign demand. Prices were lower during nearly all the year than in 1897, and it is possible that expectation of still lower prices somewhat retarded buying until it was too late to fill orders before the year ended. But another feature which will cause some surprise is that the production of structural forms did not increase as much as that of iron, but only 20 per cent. It is not unlikely that the extravagance of building in 1897 caused a natural reaction. So overproduction in that year was probably the cause of a great decrease in the output of rails, in wire about 17 per cent and in cut about 16 per cent, in both 2,100,000 kegs. But in spite of these facts the consumption of iron in all forms became larger than ever, increasing 2,024,000 tons, or about 26 per cent, considerably more than the production of pig. In tinplates the production increased about 27 per cent, in wire rods not used for nails about 30 per cent, and in a great variety of products classed with bars and hoops almost 30 per cent. As this latter class alone includes more than a quarter of the entire output in tonnage, it is evident that the consumption for machinery, agricultural and other, for cars and vessels, and for many uses not separately recognized in the statistics as yet, was surprisingly large. It is worth remembering that in these same forms of production there has been less success in efforts for consolidation than in almost any other excepting plates.

Palma was the whole Cuban Junta, but we are not prepared to believe Gomez was quite the whole Cuban Army.

A Manila arch at the Seventy-second-st. Park entrance would be the right ornament in the right place, and even the anti-imperialist, if at all reasonable, ought not to find fault with the proposition.

The people at the last election gave token that one Van Wyck in office was all they could stand at one time. With two hundred pool-rooms running wide open, it is evident that a single representative of the family is enough. With another, in another chair of authority the condition of things can only be conjectured, but that it would be lively and propitious to the views of the Mahoners and their partners, in office and out, there can be no doubt.

"Don't pinch anybody who'll squeal." That is about the sum and substance of the police order to the gambling-house keepers to close their places.

A German authority praises our Navy for its technical ability, but expresses a fear lest the larger subjects of strategy, etc., may be slighted. We have an idea that American strategy was all right at both Manila and Santiago.

PERSONAL.

Professor George Frederic Barker, who has just been elected an honorary member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, has held the chair of physics in the University of Pennsylvania since 1874. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1835, and is a graduate of the scientific department of Yale, and was for several years an assistant there in chemistry. In 1860 he became an assistant in chemistry in the Harvard Medical School, and a year later became professor of natural science. He was professor in chemistry at the Albany Medical College, and in the Western University of Pennsylvania, going to Yale in 1867, where he held the chair of physics until 1874, when he was elected a member of the French Legion of Honor, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Scientific Workers, the Philosophical Society. He has a wide reputation as an author and writer, and has made a number of valuable contributions to scientific experiments with liquid air have won him considerable distinction.

Alfred C. Harrison, Jr., who returned from Dr. H. M. Miller, Philadelphia, who returned from a long expedition of Borneo and brought with them valuable collections in many branches of ethnology and natural history, having traversed country that no other white men had covered, have arranged the itinerary of another trip of scientific exploration. Two weeks will be spent in Ceylon, then they will go to Ceylon, and thence to the Malay Peninsula, and thence to the Philippines, where they expect to reach about August 1. The trip will consume at least a year. The bulk of the scientific work will be in anthropology and ethnology, and will be done in the northern part of Borneo, among the Naga tribes, and the Lushais, neither of whom has been visited by a white man, and that they may expect Thibet. The results of the trip to Borneo are at the University of Pennsylvania.

"During the War of the Rebellion" explains "The Kansas City Journal." "One Captain W. A. Peffer was a brave soldier, a loyal patriot, and a devoted follower of the flag. His few years of conquering with Populism did not serve to dim his patriotism or change his love for his native land. Believing always in the splendid destiny of his country, and in the duty of his party to grow and progress, and, furthermore, that a breach of National honor, a forsaking of National duty, and the annulment of sacred treaty obligations."

By the death of James Schoolbred Gibbs, of Charleston, S. C., that city, as residuary legatee under the will of Mr. Gibbs's father, will receive \$100,000 bequeathed to found an art school and a women's library. The will was probated nearly twenty years ago.

The University of Ottawa will, at the commencement exercises on June 21, confer the degree of Doctor of Law on Lord Minto, the Governor-General of Canada.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

John Barrett, formerly Minister to Siam, who has just returned from the Philippines, says in "The Independent": "The payment of the \$200,000 for the Philippines is a mere bagatelle compared to their real value. That sum would hardly pay for the public property and real estate which we get from Spain. The value of the islands is well known, and in the future they may control the commerce of the East. There are over one hundred separate islands, having an area of 100,000 to 150,000 square miles, nearly equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland; a population of 8,000,000, an annual foreign trade of \$9,000,000, or one-fifth that of the Japanese Empire, and controlling the approaches of \$50,000,000 of foreign trade with 500,000 Asiatics. To acquire control over such an archipelago means a mighty step in advance for the United States, and an expansion of commerce which cannot well be measured in dollars and cents at this early day."

"That Was High Enough—Father—What another drummer's bill!" My dear girl, you should fix your mind on something higher than dress. Daughter—So I have, papa. I've got my mind fixed on a job of a hat in a downtown milliner's window, and, just think, it's only \$12.98. You'll get it for me, won't you, papa, dear?—Chicago News.

The Anglican Bishop of Labrador says that his diocese extends to the North Pole.

"Let me write the people's songs," he says, "and I care not for the people, they do not seem much interested one way or the other. The people are about equally silly in any event.—Detroit Journal.

"The father," says "The Detroit Free Press," "is a veteran of the Civil War, and the son helped settle things in Cuba."

"You don't know what war is," said the old gentleman at dinner the other day. "It's nothing to go over and clean out a lot of halfbreeds and heathens. We fought as brave a lot of men as ever strapped on a knapsack or pulled a trigger, and we didn't come out of it a day's holiday."

"Oh, I guess you got your share of kicking, from what I read. And I guess you didn't strike anything much hotter than it was going up that hill at Santiago."

"Papa," said little Johnny from near the foot of the table, "do you mean that a man that was

wounded or killed in your war was any more wounded or killed than they was in brother Ike's war?"

The older veteran simply hoisted his napkin on his fork, and the Cuban hero smilingly acknowledged the surrender.

Of course, a witness in court ought to tell the exact truth, but sometimes, as in this instance, he can convey a very clear impression without being quite definite.

Witness—You say you saw shots fired?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Witness—How near were you to the scene of the affray?

Witness—When the first shot was fired, ten feet from the shooter.

Witness—How many feet? Well, now, tell the Court where you were when the second shot was fired.

Witness—I didn't measure the distance.

Witness—Speaking approximately, how far should you say?

Witness—Well, it approximated to half a mile.—(Youth's Companion.)

The gun now being built at the Watervliet Arsenal, which will be mounted at the Sandy Hook defense works for test-firings in September, will be the largest service gun in the world, and it will have a muzzle energy equivalent to the ramming power of the battle-ship Oregon going at a 14-knot speed. The steel ingot from which the main tube was constructed weighed 111.5 tons. The following table shows the comparative dimensions of the largest guns in the British, German and United States services:

	United States.	British.	German.
Diameter of bore (inches)...	16.	14.	14.
Length (feet and inches)...	40.2	45.3	43.1
Weight of gun (tons)...	125	110.5	118.8
Weight of projectile (pounds)...	2,400	2,000	2,000
Muzzle energy (foot tons)...	2,200	2,087	1,804
Muzzle energy (foot tons)...	54,000	54,000	42,500

NO CANONICAL COMPELSION.

BISHOP WHITEHEAD TAKES ISSUE WITH BISHOP POTTER.

There is no abatement in the controversy which is being waged over the advancement of Dr. Briggs to the priesthood by Bishop Potter. "The Living Church," of Chicago, says that it has "aroused an intense feeling throughout the Church. At the bottom of this feeling is the conviction that this ordination is one of the steps by which the Church is being corrupted, her formularies stripped of definite meaning and her character transformed."

"The Churchman," of New-York, which will be issued to-day, contains the following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh:

To the Editor of The Churchman.

In the letter of the Bishop of New-York given to the press, in which he gives his reasons for proceeding with the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, he urges the mandatory character of the canons as being presented and formalities observed.

This was startling to me, as I had always supposed that no one would so lightly disregard canonical law, which could compel a bishop to "lay hands" on any person, for any reason, he judged unworthy, notwithstanding the fact that the Bishop's discretion is not to be limited by the canon.

So I have consulted the canons, and am relieved to find that my impression was well founded. The canon is not to be construed as a canon, but as a canon, and I have consulted the canons, and am relieved to find that my impression was well founded. The canon is not to be construed as a canon, but as a canon, and I have consulted the canons, and am relieved to find that my impression was well founded.

I am at a loss to understand the canonical compulsion which he refers to. It is unfortunate to use it as an argument if there is any doubt as to the validity of the canon. I am very glad to find that the Bishop, in the most solemn act of his office, is left absolutely free in the exercise of his discretion, and is not bound to follow the canon, but is free to follow his own conscience.

CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, Pittsburgh, May 22, 1899.

THE REV. MR. SCHERMEHORN'S REPLY.

AN ANSWER TO THE REV. DR. THOMAS RICHESY'S PERSONAL ATTACK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your paper, as all the others of the city, published a recent attack upon my theology by a learned and revered professor of the General Theological Seminary. Though silence on my part might seem to give consent, I refused to allow my name to be used in making a reply to the attack, but was raising about it would be unjust to myself and to those whom I represent not to explain, to whomsoever it may concern, the main charges publicly made through your paper and others of the city.</